

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 473.]

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received, at the Salisbury Medical and Drug Store, an extensive and well selected assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, etc.; which they are determined to sell as low for cash, or on credit to punctual customers, as can be had in the State. Among their assortment will be found the following articles, viz:

Aloes soc. and hepat.	Isinglass	Gum elastic	Tamarinds
Acidum nitric.	Ipecacuanha	mastic	Tinctures, various
murat.	Jalap pulvis	Hellebore nig. & alb.	Tragacanth
sulphuric	Juniper berries	Hoffman's anodyne	Valerian
tartaric	Lichen island.	Hydriodid potass	Vitriol white
prussic	Liquorice radix	Iodine	Vinegar squills
citric	Laudanum		
Arrow Root	Lint patent		
Alum	Litharge	Old Sherry Wine	French brandy
Arenic Alcohol	Lime oxym.	Port do.	Holland gin
Antimony sulph. aur.	Lime juice	Claret do.	Jamaica rum
Ammoniz aqua	Lemon surrup	Champagne do.	
spirits	Magnesia carb.		
Aqua fortis	calced Henry's		
Aniseed	Williams'		
Balsam copaiba	Mace		
canadensis	Manna flake		
Peru	Musk		
tolu	Mustard seed		
Bark Sanford's	Mercurial ointment		
Peruv. common	Blue Pill Mass.		
yellow	Nutmegs		
Lima	Nitre refined		
red	Nux vomica		
Mazeration	Oleum anise		
Beans Tonqua	cajeput		
Barley pearl	cloves		
Borax refined	juniper		
Burgundy pitch	lavender		
Bismuth oxid.	origanum		
Cast. Indica	peppermint		
Cassia	rosemary		
Caraway seed	sassafras		
Colonel	savin		
Camphor refined	wormseed		
Candella alba	croton tig.		
Cardamom Seed	olives		
Creta P. P.	spike		
Chalk red and white	castor		
Coccolinal	sallai		
Conserve rose	winter green		
Cream tartar	pennyroyal		
Cinnamon, Cloves	cinnamon		
Cassia Linn.	lemon		
Copperas	turpentine		
Colobus pulv.	Oxymel Scilliz		
radix	Orange peel		
Colchicum	Opium Turk.		
Centa	Paregoric		
Cox's hive syrup	Pearl ash		
Cephaic snuff	Pink root		
Colocyth	Plaster adhesive		
Corrosive sublimate	robustus		
Digitalis purp.	diachylon		
Dover's powders	mercurial		
Elaterium	bonsall's		
Elisir vitriol	simplex		
Epsom salts	mahy's		
Ether vitriol	court		
Essence lemon	cantharis		
Essence winter green	Pimento		
Essence Bergamot	Cayenne		
cinnamon	Powders James'		
lavender	antimonial		
peppermint	Potass sulph.		
spruce	super tartar		
Extract Cinnamon	carb. puriss		
gentian	Precipit. rub. and alb.		
hioyami	Quinine sulph.		
liquorice	Quassa excelsa		
Ergot	Quicksilver		
Flores Benzoe	Rhei pulv. and rad.		
sulph.	Rochelle salts		
zinci	Rosin yellow		
chamomile	Saffron		
lavender	Sarsaparilla		
elder	Seneca		
Fol. Sabina	Serpent. virgin.		
Senna	Senna Al. and Ind.		
Uva Ursi	Squills		
Fennel seed	Soda sup. carb.		
Fowler's solution	Spirits nitre dulcis		
Galls Aleppo	wine		
Gentian	lavender comp.		
Ginger pulv.	camphor		
Gum Arabic	ammonia		
scitid	Sponge surgeon's		
galbanum	Soap castile		
kino	windor		
myrrh	Salts tartar		
gamboge	Sanders red		
schammony	Sugar Lead		
shellac	Tartar emetic		
copal	Turpentine spirits		
	Trusses Hull's & Ivory		
	Turmeric		

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

RELATING TO THE CHEROKEE LANDS.

Legislature of North Carolina, Session of 1826-7.

The Joint Select Committee, appointed to memorialize the Congress of the United States upon the subject of the Cherokee lands.

That they have had the subject under consideration, and submit the accompanying memorial, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this memorial to each of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from this State, in Congress, with a request that they present the same to both Houses of Congress.

JOHN D. TOOMER, Chairman.

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The memorial of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina respectfully represents: That at the close of the Revolutionary War, the territory comprising the sovereign and independent State of North Carolina, was bounded on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific ocean; on the north, by a line, beginning on the sea shore, in 36°, 30' north latitude, and thence west to the Pacific ocean; and on the south by a line, beginning on the sea side, at a cedar stake, at or near the mouth of Little River; thence a north west course through the "boundary house," which stands in 35°, 55', to 35° north latitude, and thence west to the Pacific ocean. The Congress of the United States having repeatedly recommended to the respective States in the Union, owning vacant western territory, to cede the same to the United States, an act was passed by the Legislature of this State, at its session in the year 1789, authorizing certain commissioners to convey to the United States all those lands situate within the chartered limits of North Carolina, (being west of a line, beginning on the extreme height of the Stone Mountain, at the place where the Virginia line intersects it; thence along the extreme height of said mountain, to the place where Watauga river breaks through it; thence a direct course to the top of the Yellow Mountain, where Brigg's road crosses the same; thence along the ridge of said mountain, between the waters of Doe river and the waters of Rock creek, to the place where the road crosses the Iron Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain to where Nolichucky river runs through the same; thence to the top of the Bald Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain to the Painted Rock, on French Broad river; thence along the highest ridge of said mountain, to the place where it is called the Great Iron or Smoky Mountain; thence along the extreme height of said mountain, to the place where it is called Unika Mountain, thence along the main ridge of said mountain, to the southern boundary of this State,) upon certain conditions therein expressed. In pursuance of said act, the commissioners executed the deed of cession, which was duly accepted and ratified by the United States, in Congress assembled, on the 2d of April, 1790. By the acceptance of this cession, the United States, among other obligations thereby assumed, became bound, "that the lands laid off, or directed to be laid off, by any act or acts of the General Assembly of this State, for the officers and soldiers thereof, their heirs and assigns, respectively, shall be and enure to the use and benefit of the said officers and soldiers, their heirs and assigns respectively; and that all the lands thus ceded, and not appropriated as aforesaid, shall be considered as a common fund for use and benefit of all the United States, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever." A part of the territory so ceded, now forms the State of Tennessee, bounded on the east by the western boundary of North Carolina, as described in the act of cession; and on the west, by the river Mississippi; on the north and south, by the northern and southern lines of the ceded territory. All the lands laid off, or directed to be laid off, as aforesaid, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, lie within the limits of the State of Tennessee; and after the location of all the said lands, there remained, within the limits of Tennessee, a very large and very valuable residue, which should have been appropriated to the use of the several States of the Union, including North Carolina, in the proportion set forth in the act of cession. The United States still hold, under this cession, for the like uses and purposes, an immense extent of country, and of great value, situate between the river Mississippi and the Pacific ocean, and between the northern and southern limits of the ceded territory.

It is true the act of cession did not require the United States to stipulate that all right and title of the Indians to lands within the limits of North Carolina, should be extinguished by the United States, as has been done by Georgia. North Carolina, acknowledging the parental care of the General Government, generously confiding in her sense of justice, and believing that good policy would dictate the extinguishment of the Indian title, did not demand such stipulation, which (if required) would have been a very inadequate consideration for the territory conveyed, and the sovereignty granted. It is believed that the portion to which North Carolina was entitled, by the act of cession, of the residue of lands in the State of Tennessee, after the location of all the military claims, would have been amply sufficient for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the limits of North Carolina; but the United States have appropriated this residue, exclusively, to the use of the State of Tennessee.

The United States, acknowledging the rights of North Carolina, and yielding to her just claims, attempted, by the treaties of 1817 and 1819 with the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, to extinguish their title to all the lands within the limits of this State. This attempt proved abortive, by a mistake in describing the territory intended to be surrendered by the Indians. The language of the treaties leaves little doubt of the intention of the contracting parties, to extinguish the Indian title to all the lands within this State; but the application of a technical rule produces the difficulty. The treaties stipulate, the Cherokees shall surrender all their lands lying within the limits of North Carolina; and then unfortunately set forth the supposed metes and bounds of the territory intended to be surrendered. In these metes and bounds there is a great mistake. The former is called a general, the latter, a particular description; and it is said, the particular controls and restrains the general description. The lands in the occupancy of the Cherokees, not embraced by these metes and bounds, and within the limits of North Carolina, are of great extent and value. This tract of country, from the most accurate information now obtained, includes more than one million of acres of land; and is estimated to be worth four hundred thousand dollars; and is occupied by about three thousand Indians. The extinguishment of the Indian title to this district of country, and the removal of this unfortunate race beyond the Mississippi is of momentous importance to the interests of this State. The fertility of soil, the extent and value of territory, are sufficient inducements to urge the extinguishment of the Indian title; especially, as (we think) we have just claims on the general government. These are not the only inducements; the red men are not within the pale of civilization, they are not under the restraints of morality, nor the influence of religion; and they are always disagreeable and dangerous neighbors to a civilized people. The proximity of these red men to our white population, subjects the latter to depredations and annoyance, and is a source of perpetual and mutual irritation. It is believed, this unfortunate race of beings might, easily, be induced to exchange their lands in this State, for territory beyond the Mississippi, whither so many of their brethren have already gone. It is unnecessary to recite facts or urge arguments, to prove, that such removal will be beneficial not only to the citizens of this State, but to the Indians themselves: aware of the liberal policy which has been pursued by the general government on subjects of this character, it will be sufficient to invite, respectfully, the attention of Congress to this memorial.

Before the ratification of these treaties, North Carolina had the right of sovereignty and soil of all the land within her limits; the Indians enjoying a mere right of temporary occupancy. By these treaties, a large tract of land was secured to the heads of the Indian families for life, with remainder in fee to their respective children; and this was a part of the consideration given by the United States to these Indians, for abandoning the occupancy of the land then surrendered. It was believed at that time by the statesmen of North Carolina, that the United States could not legally deprive this State of the right of sovereignty and soil of the territory thus attempted to be secured to the Indians; but they were unwilling to array opposition against the acts of the general government. With these feelings, North Carolina not only acquiesced in the terms of the treaties, but ratified their provision by legislative acts. Policy soon suggested to North Carolina the propriety of purchasing from the Indians the lands thus secured to them. The peace and tranquility of her citizens made such a measure necessary. Yielding to this necessity, North Carolina

commenced the purchase; a portion only has yet been purchased, and it has cost her in the sum paid the Indians and in incidental expenses about twenty two thousand dollars. (\$22,000.) The claim of North Carolina to be refunded this sum, (the expenditure of which was made necessary by the unauthorized act of the general government,) is respectfully submitted to the wisdom and justice of Congress.

The following was the Committee in the State Legislature, in 1826-27, who reported the above memorial, to wit: on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Croom, McKay, King, Love, and Beard of Rowan; On the part of the Commons, Messrs. Toomer, Swain, White, Shipp, and Donoho—From the Journal, page 167.

House of Representatives, Jan. 22, 1828.

Mr. Carson, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which the subject had been referred made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred a resolution "inquiring into the expediency of refunding to the State of North Carolina \$22,000, which sum was paid to certain Indians of the Cherokee tribe, for reservations of land within the limits of said State, granted to them, in fee simple, by the treaty of 1819," report:

That it was stipulated by said treaty "that, to each and every head of any Indian family, residing on the east side of the Mississippi river, on the lands that are now, or may hereafter be, surrendered to the United States, the United States do agree to give a reservation of 640 acres in a square, to include their improvements, which are to be as near the centre thereof as practicable, in which they will have a life estate, with a reversion, in fee simple, to their children," &c.

The facts connected with this claim, and which induced North Carolina to purchase those reservations without first applying to the General Government, are briefly as follows:

Immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1819, the State of North Carolina appointed Surveyors and Commissioners to survey and sell the lands acquired within the limits by said treaty.

The duties assigned those Commissioners and Surveyors were performed without a knowledge of what reservations would be taken, or where located. Subsequent to the sale by the State Commissioners, a Surveyor was sent by the General Government to lay off the reservations for those Indians who claimed under the stipulations of the treaty. The consequence was, that almost all those reservations conflicted with lands previously sold, by the Commissioners on the part of the State, to her citizens, a number of whom had sold their homes in the old settled parts of the State, and removed to the newly acquired territory. Those conflicting claims caused much disturbance; the purchasers depending upon the faith of the State, to make valid their titles, and the Indians on the faith of the General Government to secure them in theirs.

A great number of suits were instituted by the Indians in the Courts of Law of North Carolina, against those citizens who had taken possession under their purchase from the State Commissioners; and one case was carried up to the Supreme Court of that State, and decided in favour of the Indians. Disagreeable results were likely to ensue. Necessity compelled North Carolina to take prompt and decisive measures for the relief of those citizens who were likely to suffer. Time would not permit her to apply to the General Government to extinguish the Indian title to those reservations. She, therefore, appointed Commissioners with instructions to purchase those reservations, which purchase was effected for the sum claimed by North Carolina, and which your committee believes in moral justice ought to be refunded to her.

The reasons which have brought your committee to this conclusion are:

First. The General Government had no power to exercise any control over any part of the soil within the limits of any of the original States, and that the injuries sustained by North Carolina resulted from the act of the General Government in the assumption and exercise of this power, as set forth in the treaty, and which was a violation of the rights and sovereignty of that State.

Second. The general policy of the Government has been to extinguish Indian titles to land within the States, when she could do so, &c.

Your committee entertain no doubt as to the correctness of the first proposition, "that the Government had no power to grant the soil within the limits of the original States," &c. But as this power has been exercised, and, consequently, claimed by the Government, your committee deem it due to the importance of the question, and to a correct discharge of their duty, to give their views somewhat at length.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

JERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the counties of Rowan and Cabarrus: commencing the week in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; in the town of Concord on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS. [Signed, 1st Aug.]

Feb. 12th, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1829. 09

DANIEL H. CRESS,

Has just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,

Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting

Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually

asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

Goods at Auction.

I WILL expose to Auction, the balance of the

Stock of Goods of E. Allemon, on the 15th and 14th of August, 1829,—the day of the Election.

R. H. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Salisbury, June 13th, 1829. 9179.

Reform.—In Nash, Beaufort, and several other counties in this State, we are

happy to observe, public meetings have been held for the purpose of putting a stop to spirited electioneering. Pre-

According to the usages of nations, and the now universally admitted principle that *discovery* gives the right of dominion and soil, subject, however, to the occupancy of the natives, the right of the crown of England to her colonies in America, as to grant them, by her letters patent, to the lords proprietors, &c., has never been doubted.

When the colonies threw off their allegiance to that crown, and established their independence, all the rights which were held by England, whether derived by discovery, conquest, or otherwise, became vested in the respective States, each claiming and holding according to the limits of their original charters; and by the treaty which concluded the war of the Revolution, the powers of Government and the right of soil, which had previously been in Great Britain, passed *definitively* to these States; and, as independent sovereignties, they were fully competent to regulate all the relations which were to exist between them and the natives within their respective limits.

It became necessary, however, in the establishment of the Federal Government for the States to give up part of their rights as independent sovereignties, for the mutual advantage of all. But, in the concession of those rights, it never could have been intended that the right of soil or the power in any way to control the soil of any of the States, was given to the General Government, nor can such power be considered as incidental to any of the general powers expressly granted; neither can it be implied by the most forced construction, nor could any necessity arise which, in the opinion of your Committee would justify the Government in the exercise of such power, without the previous consent of the State or States. If, therefore, the United States have exercised this power to the injury of any of the States, it is but sheer justice that she should reimburse them in all losses consequent upon her own wrongful act.

It may be contended that, under the treaty making power, and that part of the Constitution which makes all treaties the *supreme law of the land*, this power might be claimed. We deem it a sufficient answer to this to say, that the Federal Government has *precluded* herself from such construction, by their application to the States to cede to them their western territories, &c. and by their *acceptance* of such deeds of cession; but more especially in the case of Georgia, where the Government actually *purchased*, for a valuable consideration, the surplus territory of that State. There could have been no necessity, therefore, had this power been vested in the Government, for such application to the States, nor for their acts of cession; for the same object could have been obtained by *treaty* with the different tribes residing on those lands.

Your Committee agree that the General Government is now the only power which can extinguish the Indian title to lands within North Carolina. They believe, however, that this power results more from her solemn guarantee of *protection* to the Indians, and the obligations the Indians are under by treaty, to treat with no other power, and the acquiescence of that State in those treaties, than from any thing to be found in the Federal Constitution: for all powers delegated to the General Government, by the States were with a view to *EXTERNAL* operations, and not *INTERNAL*. The treaty making power, therefore, could only have been intended to regulate our relations with foreign powers, and not with the Indian tribes residing within the limits of any of the States.

This brings your committee to the consideration of the second proposition: "That the Government is bound to extinguish the Indian title to lands within North Carolina, and that it has been her policy to do so." But your Committee would here premise, that this is an obligation to extinguish only, and not a power to dispose of the soil, or in any way to alter the tenure by which the Indians hold title, which is barely a possessory or usufructuary right.

To show the obligation the Government is under to extinguish those Cherokee claims, we beg leave to refer to the treaties of Hopewell and Holston, an extract from which is here given:

Extract from the Treaty of Hopewell, Nov. 1785.

Art. 3d. The said Indians, for themselves, and their respective tribes and towns, do acknowledge all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatever."

Treaty of Holston, concluded July, 1791—Extract.

"Art. 3d. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and all parts of the Cherokee nation, do acknowledge themselves, and all parts of the Cherokee nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever; and they also stipulate that the said Cherokee nation will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual State, or with individuals of any State."

Laws have also been passed by Congress, prohibiting the purchase of lands from Indians by any State or individual, &c.

It, therefore, does appear to your committee, that the United States are virtually bound to extinguish those titles; or, in other words, to relieve North Carolina of a burden she has imposed upon her by "solemnly guaranteeing to the Cherokee nation all those lands not ceded by the treaty at Holston," &c. (see 7th art. of said treaty,) and by prohibiting the Indians from treating with any State or power whatever, except themselves. And, to prove that the Government has recognised this obligation, it is only necessary to refer to what has been her general policy upon that subject; and her policy is demonstrable from the different treaties made by her for the above purposes.

It may be objected, that, by the payment of this money, we open the door to other States to purchase lands from Indians, and that this act may be referred to as a precedent. In answer, we would say, that North Carolina purchased from Indians who were *citizens*, declared so by the act of the Government, and not from Indians in their national capacity.

From every view your Committee have been able to take of this subject they are irresistibly brought to the conclusion that North Carolina should be reimbursed, for all the difficulties in its case, have resulted from the improper exercise of power on the part of this Government. She granted the soil of North Carolina to those Indians disposed to take reserves, &c.; about fifty did take; which injured North Carolina to the amount of thirty two thousand acres of land, and that, too, of the choice of the country. And further, those reservations were a part of the consideration given to the Indians in the extinguishment of their titles as a nation; and this forms a strong reason why North Carolina should be indemnified: for, it will be recollected that the Indian title to a large quantity of lands within the limits of Georgia, was extinguished at the same time, and that the United States were bound, by special contract, to do so. Those reservations, therefore, were given in the fulfilment of that obligation. Reserves were also taken in Georgia, under the same treaty; but appropriations have been made by Congress for their extinguishment.

In conclusion, your Committee deem it due to themselves to say, that if it should be considered that North Carolina has not a strictly legal claim, it cannot be doubted that they have a strong equitable one; and the course pursued by North Carolina creates an additional obligation, on the part of the Government, to reimburse her the amount paid, with incidental expenses; and from that principle, your Committee ask leave to report a bill.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Carson, "that the House of Representatives recede from their disagreement to the Senate's amendment," Mr. Carson's motion was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 89 to 78; and the appropriation of \$22,000 passed. The members from North Carolina who voted in favor of the appropriation, were Messrs. Alston, Barringer, Bryan, Carson, Comer, Culpeper, Hall, Holmes, Long, Sawyer, Shepperd, Turner; those who voted against the appropriation, were, Lewis Williams.

Martin Van Buren and Henry Clay.—The Rhode Island Literary Societarian remarks, that "it is worthy of remembrance, for it shows that no matter how obscure the individual may be, no matter if like Byron's maid, he be

"Born in a Kitchen, and in a garret bred," if he direct his talent towards the accomplishment of useful and proper purposes, he may in the end triumph over all opposition, and reach the highest round on ambition's ladder. The history of Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren, afford a remarkable coincidence of facts. Henry Clay had to grapple with hard fate in his earlier days, and was opposed by the withering hand of poverty.

He was by a single incident introduced to the applause and notice of the world, and soon attained its honors. He is self-educated, and has written down the ablest diplomatists of the age. Martin Van Buren, was once a poor, friendless boy. He has been the architect of his own fame; he has triumphed over his foes, and is now in possession of the first honors of the nation.

Mr. Monroe & Gen. Lafayette. It is stated in the *Ariel*, a very respectable literary periodical, published in Philadelphia, "upon the authority of a private letter from a highly respectable source," that Gen. Lafayette, upon receiving the information of Ex President Monroe's pecuniary embarrassments, sent out to his agent at Washington a power of attorney to sell his Florida lands, and pay all Mr. Monroe's debts—with instructions, in case of Mr. M's declining to receive the boon, to proceed notwithstanding, and effect the object. Mr. Monroe has declined the offer entirely, and has cancelled the power of attorney—and here the matter rests. These facts the *Ariel* states without any doubt of their truth.

Star.

The Virginia Convention.—The Winchester Virginian, publishes a statement of the opinions of the members elected to the convention, which gives to the friends of equal representation a certain majority of two, with a probability that it will be increased to eight.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MEMORY OF LAURA.

The full moon diffuses her mildest ray,
And hies my heart as she floats along,
From the brightly smiles of the circles gay,
To a tear to the moments gone.

Once gentle I loved, but the charm is o'er,
For eternal graces but transient are;
While virtue will shine when we smile no more;
And virtue as bright as the morning star.

Yonder she looks down on the silent grave,
When the form of Laura calm reposes;
And lo! shall the hand of affection wave
O'er the mound which the friend of my heart

She was beautiful once—but it past away:
Y'are loveliness still o'er her visage shone;
For the mind will emit its most brilliant ray,
When the bloom and the vigor of frame are gone.

That pride which misfortune can ne'er subdue;
Was legibly written thro' all her woes;
While virtue her mantle around her threw,
And hallow'd each thought as it sweetly rose.

Her spirit was great—it would not do
To be to a fortune unequal tied;
And the loveliest blossom that ever blew,
While expanding in beauty, recoiled and died!

The review is an emblem of sable night,
Which wraps in a veil of extensive gloom;
While soft thro' the cloud as the moon's pale light,
Benignly the rays of religion come.

I loved her; and since she has gone away,
There is solace in tracing the scenes we knew;
And memory shall bid them in fullness stay,
Till I depart from my sorrows too!

Her spirit was proud—it could not bear
To unmerited scorn and neglect to bow;
So it burst its chains, and a purer air
Expands and enlivens its beauties now.

It was on this spot, as the sweet moon threw
Her meek, fearful beaming, that first we met;
'Twas here that the tendrils of friendship grew,
And around my heart they are twining yet.

But, oh! she is gone! and forever gone!
And has left me here in a vale of gloom;
To silently sorrow, a lonely one,
As I onward come to Laura's tomb!

ut a comfort is mine! for this bosom knows
That there is a joy in the midst of grief;
Which a holy calm o'er the tempest throws,
And offers affliction a kind relief.

L'AMOUR AFFLIGE.

The following sensible remarks are from the New-York Commercial Advertiser, a very zealous supporter of Mr. Adams' administration:

Die all, die nobly.—We do earnestly beg and entreat the ousted occupants of office, to bear their misfortunes like men, or grin and bear them like those very respectable people the bears, who very compositely suck their paws during the winter, waiting for the spring. Turned out they are, and they must have expected to be so. Why litter up the papers with their complaints and correspondences? It is unwise and morbid. People who otherwise would have deeply sympathized with them, are vexed to see that they do not retire with dignity. We make these remarks, because we find every day some new jeremiad by a discharged officer, encumbering the columns of the press. The world is wide enough for industry to thrive in, and better days will come.

European News.—A glance at the papers brought by the late arrivals, satisfies us that there is considerable trouble in Europe, and the haste in terminating disputes with the Catholics was the precursor to adopting measures of a more important character, relative to Continental affairs. The sudden return of Lord Gordon from Paris must have been based upon the discovery, that a closer intimacy existed between France and Russia than Great Britain had any reason to expect; and this, in the present posture of affairs, is sufficiently alarming, because if France intends even to countenance the views of Russia in her designs on the Porte, it will create an empire new state of things in the British Cabinet.

We are happy to perceive that the allied Powers have determined to interfere and prevent the further usurpations and abuse of power of Don Miguel.

N. Y. Courier & Eng.

Mr. Clay advertises that he wants to buy 200 hogs, weighing a hundred weight each, for which he offers to give a dollar and a half apiece, cash on the nail—also 40 or 50 of young beavers at market price. It is highly just that Mr. Clay should turn his attention to this branch of domestic industry—no man in the country has done more to increase the consumption of porklings and fat cattle. Boston Bulletin.

Hail Punch, Toddy, and Ice Cream.

The Mobile Register announces the arrival of a steam boat at that place, from Tuscaloosa, having on board a barrel of hail stones. These convenient little articles of refrigeration, were eagerly sought after by the citizens of Mobile, who soon converted them into the very palatable combinations, of punch, toddy, and ice cream.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

INDIAN TALK.

From the President of the United States to the Creek Indians, through Colonel Crowell.

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: By permission of the Great Spirit above, and the voice of the people, I have been made President of the United States, and now speak to you as your Father and friend, and request you to listen. Your warriors have known me long. You know I love my white and red children, and always speak with a straight, and not with a forked tongue; that I have always told you the truth. I now speak to you, as to my children, in the language of truth, Listen.

Your bad men have made my heart sick, and bleed, by the murder of one of my white children in Georgia. Our peaceful mother earth has been stained by the blood of the white man, and calls for the punishment of his murderers, whose surrender is now demanded under the solemn obligation of the treaty which your Chiefs and Warriors in Council have agreed to. To prevent the spilling of more blood, you must surrender the murderers, and restore the property they have taken. To preserve peace, you must comply with your own treaty.

Friends and Brothers, listen; Where you now are, you and my white children are too near to each other to live in harmony and peace. Your game is destroyed, and many of your people will not work and till the earth. Beyond the great river Mississippi, where a part of your nation has gone, your Father has provided a country large enough for all of you, and he advises you to remove to it. There your white brothers will not trouble you; they will have no claim to the land, and you can live upon it, you and all your children, as the grass grows or the water runs, in peace and plenty. It will be yours forever. For the improvements in the country where you now live, and for all the stock which you cannot take with you, your Father will pay you a fair price.

In my talk to you in the Creek Nation, many years ago, I told you of this new country, where you might be preserved as a great nation, and where your white brothers would not disturb you. In that country your Father, the President, now promises to protect you, to feed you and to shield you from all encroachment. Where you now live your white brothers have always claimed, the land beyond the Mississippi belongs to the President, and to none else; and he will give it to you forever.

My children, listen. The late murder of one of my white children in Georgia, shows you that you and they are too near to each other. These bad men must now be delivered up, and suffer the penalties of the law for the blood they have shed.

I have sent my agent —, and your friend Col. Crowell, to demand the surrender of the murderers, and to consult with you upon the subject of your removing to the land I have provided for you West of the Mississippi, in order that my white and red children may live in peace and that the land may not be stained with the blood of my children again. I have instructed Col. Crowell to speak the truth to you, and to assure you that your Father, the President, will deal fairly and justly with you; and whilst he feels a Father's love for you, that he advises your whole nation to go to the place where he can protect and foster you. Should any incline to remain and come under the laws of Alabama, land will be laid off for them, and their families in fee.

My children, listen. My white children in Alabama have extended their law over your country. If you remove across the Mississippi, you will be subject to your own laws, and the care of your Father the President. You will be treated with kindness, and the lands will be yours forever.

Friends and Brothers, listen. This is a straight and good talk. It is for your nation's good, and your Father requests you to hear his counsel.

ANDREW JACKSON.

March 23, 1829.

The Newbern Packet.—It is with great pleasure we announce the arrival of the "Newbern Packet," the first of a line which is to be established between Norfolk and this place. To the enterprise and public spirit of the proprietors of this line, we are greatly indebted, inasmuch as it contributes in a very essential manner to the communication between the two places, and furnishes another market, affording advantages hitherto unthought of, for our produce.

Newbern Sentinel.

A novel incident in legislation is presented in the following statement of facts: The House of Representatives of Connecticut, a few days ago, passed a bill for the incorporation of a Bank in Middlesex county, by a vote of 92 to 85, and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. In the afternoon, a committee was appointed to wait on the Senate, with a request that the bill be returned, which was done. The bill was then reconsidered in the House, and negatived by a vote of 112 to 78.

Salisbury:

JUNE 30, 1829.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln, for the purpose of making arrangements for a suitable notice of this day, Capt. Hoke was called to the Chair, and B. R. Bobo appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been announced, Rich'd. T. Brumby, Esq. was appointed Orator, and B. J. Thompson, Esq. Reader of the Declaration of Independence. The necessary committees to conduct the proceedings of the day, and prepare the toasts, were likewise appointed. B. R. BOBO, Sec'y.

We hear much lamentation in the Adams papers, because a few public defaulters, or lazy drones, have been turned out of office. It is only a few years since many of these very "grumbletonians" were great sticklers for *rotation in office*. One of them, whose honeyed harangues have so charmed the people of a certain district in this state, as to induce them to continue him in an honorable and responsible representative office, a few short years back proclaimed to the people, in order to oust the highly respectable public servant whom he unfortunately supplanted, that *rotation in office* was the most sacred principle in a Republican country—that it was a dangerous practice, under a free government, to continue men long in office—&c. &c.; but when this principle came to be pleaded in opposition to his re-election, some eight or ten years afterwards, it was found his notions of political justice had undergone a sad mutation—his former declarations had been forgotten, and his darling creed abjured—the principle of *rotation* would not do, when it conflicted with his graspings after the leaves and fishes of office.

So it is with those who have, in the course of the *Reform* which it was expected Gen. Jackson would introduce into the administration of the government, been ejected from office; they cry *proscription*, whenever the principle which they themselves have advocated, is made to operate to their prejudice. "It is a bad rule that won't work both ways," says the adage.

But these frequent and loud complaints which are heard from the ejected office-holders and their friends, are perfectly understood by the great body of the people, to be the natural lamentations of those who have grown lazy and insolent on the public bounty, on losing their fat births—who have been supported in idleness and extravagance by the hard earnings of the laboring classes of the community, drawn from them in the shape of taxes, &c.

Of the 8900 post-masters in the United States only about 300 have been removed; and of the 300 or 400 clerks at Washington, four-fifths now in office are friends of the late administration, and were bitter opposers of Gen. Jackson, who now continues them in office. It is only some of the most rancorous, who prostituted their offices to political purposes, whom the President has displaced, and who deserved to be removed let whoever might have been made President.

The Cherokee Reservations.—We learn that Gen. R. M. Saunders of this town, and the Rev. Humphrey Posey of Macon county, have been appointed by the President of the United States, Commissioners under an appropriation made at the last session of Congress, for purchasing such Reservations of Land as are yet claimed by the Cherokee Indians within the limits of North Carolina. We view this appointment as particularly judicious: There being some intricate law questions connected with these reservations, the legal acquirements and practical experience of Gen. Saunders (now Atty. Gen. of this state) will render his appointment particularly appropriate; and the intimate knowledge which the Rev. Humphrey Posey possesses of the locality of the Cherokee country; his perfect acquaintance with the character and dispositions of the Indians, and the great confidence they repose in him, conspire to render his selection as proper and judicious. There is no doubt but the sum appropriated, (\$20,000) will be amply sufficient to make the purchase; so that we now have a certainty that the State will be freed from these claims, whose tendency has been greatly to embarrass the sale of her Cherokee lands, and retard the settlement of that interesting portion of her territory.

The people of this state view with peculiar pride, and truly appreciate, the services of the Hon. Messrs. Branch, Carson, and others, whose indefatigable exertions were mainly instrumental in procuring the above, as well as other appropriations which the general government has of late years made for the benefit of the State; and those gentlemen are now enjoying an enviable reward for their faithful public labors, in the high respect and confidence which their fellow-citizens of North Carolina cherish for them.

[C.] In order that this subject of the Cherokee Lands, in which the people of the Western part of the state have so deep an interest, may be better understood by the people, we have given in to-day's paper the Memorial of our Legislature to Congress, and the report of the committee of Indian Affairs in Congress, on the subject; which will be found on our first and second pages.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Antiquity.—While recently cutting a ditch, on the plantation of James B. Thomas, Esq. of Irredell county, with the view of turning the Buffalo Shoal Creek a near way into the Catawba river, for the advantage of the low grounds, timber cut with an axe, was frequently discovered four and five feet below the surface of the earth. This place was settled by the ancestors of the above mentioned family, eighty years ago; and it is supposed this timber was cut previous to that period, and has since been covered to that depth by the overflowing of the creek.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I was somewhat amused the other day, in a company about equally divided in politics, to see those called Adams-men some five or six months since, have all the conversation to themselves. Many a harsh epithet did they apply to our present worthy Chief Magistrate, and many a censure did they pass on his measures; and profuse were the expressions they used, calculated to irritate his friends, and provoke controversy. Yet did our Jackson friends—the friends of order and civil government—maintain a dignified silence. A conscious triumph beamed from their brows, while an indignant smile played round their lips. They seemed to say, "Gentlemen, we have vanquished you, and scorn to wrangle with a fallen foe. You, gentlemen, must yourselves acknowledge, that we have borne our victory with becoming moderation, and without manifesting any signs of vulgar triumph. This is proof to demonstration, that we did not contend for the empty name of victory, nor for a triumph over men; but for principle. We fought under the banner of REFORM: we planted the flag on the Capital at Washington, with the letters R-E-F-O-R-M, indelibly marked on it. The work goes on gloriously: this is what you complain of, but precisely what the nation has loudly called for. Did the President act otherwise, he would betray the trust so implicitly reposed in him by the American people, and be unworthy their confidence, which he now so largely shares. Continue, gentlemen, as long as you please, to pour forth your lamentations over the fate of those public defaulters and partizan zealots whom Jackson has ejected from offices which they abused: we heed not your bitter expostulations: we have observed the course of measures pursued by the Administration, and approve them well."

I have witnessed many a political controversy, but never such an effectual, silent triumph. I wish all our Jackson friends would adopt such a dignified, judicious course.

"The silence of pure integrity, oft
Persuades when reason fails."

We have reasoned with these gentlemen for years; many of them still adhere to their former opinions, with wonderful pertinacity: but let them rage; we will be silent, and smile at their anger. Like Quixotte with the wind mill, they will soon get tired of warring with the creatures of their imaginations.

A JACKSONIAN.

Fire.—The house of Mr. Robert Kelly, of Lincoln county, took fire on the 2d inst., during the absence of the family, and was entirely consumed, together with all its contents.

We have received the first No. of the *Milton Gazette*, published at Milton, Caswell county, N. C., by Mr. Malbon Kenyon. It is very well printed, and ably edited; and we hope will receive a liberal support, for no one more laboriously earns his money than an editor who publishes a good paper.

Large Hail.—It is stated in the Warrenton, Virginia, paper, that a furious hail storm visited that section of country on the 1st inst. Many of the hail stones were ten inches in circumference—some appeared to be of the size and shape of a pint cup; most of them burst as they struck the ground.

The Supreme Court commenced its summer term in Raleigh on the 2d Monday in this month. Among those gentlemen who have obtained license to practice law, are the following:

Joseph Caldwell, of Iredell county; Thomas J. Oakes, of Rowan county; James P. Henderson, of Lincoln county; Burgess S. Gaither, of Burke; and William B. Haskell, of Pennsylvania, in the County Court. And Daniel M. Barringer, of Cabarrus, has been admitted to Superior Court License.

The Harvest.—A majority of the Farmers in this section of the country have harvested their crops of Rye and Wheat: the former is tolerably good; but the latter turns out as was feared, not half an average crop: the long spell of wet weather during the period when the ear (or head) should have "filled," ruined the wheat; the grain was either blasted, or rotted. Bearded wheat has succeeded this year much better than other kinds.

Corn and Cotton look well; and of Oats, present appearances promise an abundant crop.

The Wheat crops in Caswell county are good: a crop of 800 bushels was sold in Milton at 80 cents per bushel; so says the *Milton Gazette*. The crops of wheat in Virginia and Georgia are represented as very good.

Wm. B. Shepard, Esq. of Pasquotank county, is announced as a candidate for Congress from that district, which has heretofore been represented by Mr. Sawyer. We have not seen whether the latter is a candidate for re-election.

Dr. Thomas H. Hall is a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Tarborough district.

The dead body of George W. Adams, Esq. son of the late President of the U. S. lost overboard from a steam-boat and drowned, has been found, cast on shore at East Chester, and buried by the inhabitants of that village.

Key West.—The public morals of this place seem to be at a low ebb. Several months since, a duel took place between Wm. A. M'Kee, U.

S. district attorney for Key West, and Capt. Charles E. Hawkins, of the Mexican navy, in consequence of the illicit intercourse between M'Kee and Hawkins' wife; M'Kee was wounded in the thigh. Hawkins, after this, was absent in Mexico a few months; on his return, he found M'Kee had renewed the intrigue with his wife, and did not hesitate to avow it: this so enraged Hawkins, that on M'Kee's passing his window, he shot him with a double-barrelled gun; M'Kee died soon after, and Hawkins gave himself up to the Marshal. Hawkins' wife had been sent away from Key West to her relations previous to his last return from Mexico.

The Gold Region.—We have hitherto inadvertently omitted to mention the flattering discoveries of the precious metal which have been made the present season in this (Rowan) county. Previously, no serious attempt had been made, to ascertain whether there was any Gold in the county. Recently, however, some small particles, accidentally found, induced a search on the part of some of our enterprising citizens; and the success which attended their efforts, prompted others to make search; until there have been, up to this time, more, we should presume, than fifty gold mines opened in the county. In all that district of country south and east of Salisbury, extending from Cabarrus to Davidson, more or less gold is scattered through the ridges; and it has also been found to exist north and west of the town; in the extreme part of the county, adjoining Iredell, a company from this place is working a valuable mine which promises to be extensive. At some of the mines a few miles east of us, where companies of our citizens have recently commenced operations, ore has been dug up, so rich, that it is thought some of it will produce at the rate of 50 dwts. per bushel! A confident belief is entertained, that Rowan will prove as rich in her golden treasures as any other county in the State.

Gold has recently been found in Wilkes county, in a number of places. Many of the enterprising citizens there are buying and leasing land, for the purpose of pursuing the Mining business. We have been informed that one or more of the companies contemplate the immediate erection of machinery, for pulverising and washing the ore.

A new and very rich mine has been discovered on the plantation of Maj. Jonathan Harris, of Mecklenburg county. By the labor of four negroes, Maj. Harris realizes about a hundred dollars worth of Gold daily.

In Guilford county, we learn that new discoveries of the precious metal are almost daily made; and gentlemen of skill and enterprise are going into the business pretty largely.

In Lincoln, as well as Rutherford counties, Gold has been found in divers places; and we learn that preparations are making to work the mines.

In Randolph, Chatham, Stokes, Rockingham, and Surry, some gold, and indications of more, have recently been discovered.

In Mecklenburg, new and rich veins are constantly opening, extensive machinery is continually building, and large quantities of the precious metal are daily washed out, by steam, water, and horse power.

In Anson and Montgomery, the mines continue to be worked with profit; although not as extensively in the latter county as formerly.

In Davidson county, a number of new mines have been opened, and machinery is erecting to work them.

It is stated in the Pioneer, that a company have commenced the Gold Mining business in York district, with a good prospect of success. A gentleman of Yorkville, has found a mine on his plantation, about a mile from the village, which promises to be productive.

In the Wilmington district, the Hon. Gabriel Holmes, and Gen. E. B. Dudley, are both candidates for Congress. We regret to see such men come in conflict; but as they are both highly respectable gentlemen, the district will be ably and honorably represented, let whichever may be elected.

A lady in New-York was recently frightened to death by the thunder and lightning during a storm. During the same storm, the lightning struck a small house in Mercer street, and killed a man named Squires Charity. A sloop was upset in the river, by the violence of the wind, and four boys drowned.

The celebrated Ann Royal, has been presented by the Grand Jury at Washington City, as a nuisance; and it is reported she decamped before the Marshal got her into his clutches.

Patent Office.—John D. Craig, late of Baltimore, has been appointed Superintendent of the Patent Office. Dr. Thos. P. Jones, the late Superintendent, was not removed, as some of the papers asserted, as will appear from the following extract from his note to the Intelligencer: "After a free conversation with the President and with the Secretary of State, by each of whom I was treated with marked kindness, I consented to be transferred to the Bureau of Consular Correspondence in the Department of State, which office I now hold."

Washington, June 16.

A Presbyterian congregation in Boston, have resolved to use the Episcopal form of worship in their church.

A CARD.

THE Thalian Association, in returning thanks to Mrs. Yarbrough for the use of her House, would at the same time announce to the public, that a Play will be performed for her benefit, on the 4th of July.

Appropriations for North Carolina.

The following appropriations were made at the late session of Congress: 20,000 dollars for the extinguishment of all the remaining Indian reservations in North Carolina.

21,000 dollars for effecting the removal of the shoals forming obstructions to navigation near Ocracoke Inlet.

20,000 dollars for improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, between the town of Wilmington and the mouth of the said river.

250 dollars for placing buoys at the new channel point, at Gales' Island point, and at the lower mouth of Wallace's Channel in Pamlico Sound.

80 dollars for making a survey of Pasquotank river, for removing bars, or obstructions in the same, and an estimate of the cost.

It is understood that the votes in Congress upon the above appropriations, were not recorded. As it is important to the people that they should know who of the members of Congress from North Carolina supported or opposed them, it is expected that they will avow and make public their sentiments and votes on this all important subject. Nay, it is the right of the people to know, and they demand from the members who are now candidates, a full and fair disclosure.

QUERIST.

Postage.—The postmaster at Buffalo, New York, has received instructions from the Post Master General to increase the rate of postage now charged on letters from that place to New-York, as "post age is to be charged, not according to the shortest distance by which a letter can possibly be sent, but according to the distance which it usually is sent, provided it is sent on that route which it will give it the greatest possible expedition and safety. On this principle, letters from Buffalo to New York must be rated at 25 cents, the distance being more than 400 miles."

Two lots on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth street, Philadelphia, measuring 54 feet 10 inches in front by 123 feet in depth, were sold last Friday by public auction at the Coffee house for 60,300 dollars—or at the rate of ninety one dollar forty eight cents, for each inch of front.

ITHACA.—Temperance.—The corporation of the village of Ithaca, (New York) have refused to license any retail grocery establishment. The resolution was adopted by the board unanimously. This is a bold experiment, and we understand it has been submitted to without much opposition.

A western paper announces a marriage, and acknowledges the receipt of a piece of cake, a bottle of champagne, and half a dozen first rate cigars, from the happy. The Editors add that they invited a few of their friends to partake of the good cheer. Few it ought to be, for one bottle of Champagne and six cigars.

Foot Race.—Owen Atkins and J. W. Boling, ran a Foot Race in Pittsylvania county, Va. on the 14th ult. for \$100—the distance was ten miles. Atkins gained the bet, having as nearly as could be ascertained ran it in about forty minutes!!

Awful Calamity.—The dwelling house of Mr. Jeremiah Watts, in Butler county, Alabama, was lately destroyed by fire. Four of his children, one grand child, and a traveller who had put up for the night, perished in the flames.

Mr. Green M'Kee was killed by lightning, near Armstrong's Ford, Lincoln county, on the 25th ult., while standing in a yard conversing with Messrs. Mat thew and Andrew Armstrong, on the very sudden decease of old Mrs. Armstrong, who had just been found lying dead on the floor. The Messrs. Armstrongs were also seriously injured by the lightning—one of them is not expected to survive.

Troubles in France.—It appears by extracts in the New York papers, that in some of the departments of France seditious symptoms have recently manifested themselves, and that apprehensions are entertained that a revolutionary spirit has been started among the people, growing, apparently out of the scarcity of provisions in some of the districts.

Singular Suicide.—Capt. Joseph Erwin, of Iberville, Louisiana, a wealthy sugar planter, distinguished for his hospitality, lately terminated his own life in a very singular manner. In a fit of mental alienation, to which he had latterly been subject, he enveloped his head in a blanket, and plunged into a large water jar, head foremost, in which situation he was found lifeless.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

By the packet ship Pacific, London and Liverpool papers, have been received at New York, to the 16th May.

England.—The Morning Journal, of the 16th May, says, that the Duke of Wellington and the King quarrelled about Lord Angless, and that the Duke and Mr. Peel will both soon go into retirement. We do not believe it.

On the 15th May, Mr. O'Connell entered the House of Commons—was refused his seat, unless he would take the oaths which were required previously to the passage of the Relief Bill—was ordered immediately to withdraw, and he withdrew accordingly.

No new disturbances have taken place in the manufacturing districts, but among the operatives, the distress is unabated—they complain bitterly of previous taxes, and the oppressive Corn Laws.

France.—The Duke de Laval has refused to accept the foreign secretaryship of France. The Count de St. Priest is talked of for the office.

Portugal.—Don Miguel has become religious; he had much need of improvement. He will have more need of resignation.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone! On Saturday morning last at the residence of his son in Roxbury, departed this life Gen. HENRY DEARBORN, aged 78 years and 3 months. After a well spent life, devoted to the service of his country he has been gathered to his fathers, full of years, honors and good works.

Boston Patriot.

Dr. Watkins.—The Grand Jury at Washington have found a fourth indictment against the late 4th Auditor; to which his counsel, as with the three first, entered a general demurrer. The Dr. is still in jail, and has been since he was first arrested, and brought from Philadelphia.

DIED.

On Saturday, 30th ultimo, Mr. John Pierret, a native of France, but for the last three years a resident of our village. He was an ingenious mechanic, fond of abstract speculations and singularly enthusiastic in the pursuit of novel discoveries—it is said he was once in affluent circumstances, but misfortune, some inevitable and some the fruits of his peculiar propensities, in his latter days, bore heavily upon him—his illness was of a severe nature and baffled the efforts of medical skill, the best our village afforded having been cheerfully rendered. It is understood that he had not a relation on this side of the Atlantic. He willingly resigned himself to the will of his maker.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, June 27th. Cotton 13 to 14 cents, corn 25 to 30, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 7 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.30, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9.

Fayetteville, June 17th. Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, bacon 5 1/2 to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 50, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5 1/2, hard 7 1/2, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8 1/2 to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28, U. S. bank notes 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 per cent. premium, Cape Fare ditto, 1 1/2 a 2.

Charleston, June 15th. Cotton 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 7 a 7 1/2, whiskey 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 9 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/2 ditto.

Camden, June 20th. Cotton 7 to 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat \$1, corn 60 to 62 1/2, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Baltimore, June 19th. Flour \$6 a 7 1/2 cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 5th. Cotton 1 1/2, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 3.75 to 5.8, Kenhawa salt 30 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Boston, June 13th. Cotton 3 to 11, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7 1/2, corn 50 a 51, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 a 8 1/2.

Nashville, Tenn. June 13th. Cotton 7 a 8, flour 5.00, hard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8, N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. dis.

Cheraw June 17th. Cotton, 7 to 8 1/2, bacon 6 1/2 to 8, corn 50, flour 4 to 4.50, whiskey 25 to 28, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3.

Newbern, June 13th. Cotton 7.50 to 8.00, flour 6.50 to \$7, wheat 1.00 a \$1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 30 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 55.

Richmond, June 19th. Cotton 8 1/2 a 9, wheat 1.25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7 1/2, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27.

Wilmington, June 17th. Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.00 to 6.50, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Repairing the Streets.

Proposals will be received, until the 14th July, proximo, for putting the following streets, in the town of Salisbury, in good repair by filling up the gully-holes, graveling, &c. &c. viz. Main street, from the Lutheran Church to the Court House; Do. from the Bank to Gallows Hill; and Market street, from the Court House to Mail's, opposite his Jan Yard. For all other information, apply to Mr. Andrew Mathen, one of the Commissioners, by whom the work will be superintended, &c. Cash will be paid, when the work is completed. Should no private contract be previously made, the work will then be put up to the lowest bidder.

By order of the Commissioners.

Salisbury, June 25th, 1829.

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition exparte, for sale at this office.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, 25 or 30 NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given in cash. I can at all times be found, in Salisbury, at E. Allemon's Mansion Hotel. Any person wishing to sell, to whom it may be inconvenient to make application, can direct a few lines to me, at Salisbury, N. C. and they will be attended to.

JOSIAH HUE.

Salisbury, June 23d, 1829.

Strayed Away

FROM a subscriber's pasture in Salisbury, on the 21st inst. a very dark brown Horse gelding; he is about 16 hands high, 8 years old, stout made, no shoes on, and a little wild to catch in the pasture. He was bought of Maj. Benj. Parks, of Wilkesborough, and it is supposed will make for the Mountains. Any person taking up said horse, and informing me so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded for the trouble, and all necessary expenses paid.

THOMAS MULL, Jr.

Salisbury, June 23d, 1829.

State of North Carolina, Davidson county: Court of pleas and quarter sessions, May term, 1829. The Petition of John Murphy, Charles Murphy, a lunatic, who petitions by his next friend John Murphy, John Tomlinson and his wife Anna, Levin Gordon and his wife Betsey, re. Stephen Murphy, John Ball and his wife Deborah, Charles Gillian and his wife Dulanar, Stephen Stuart and his wife Rebecca, and Joseph Murphy, also against said Stephen Stuart as surviving Executor of Daniel Murphy, dec'd. and against said Stephen Stuart and Joseph Murphy as administrators of Hannah Murphy, dec'd. Petition for Distribution. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Stephen Murphy, John Ball and his wife Deborah, Charles Gillian and his wife Dulanar, live beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the said Stephen Murphy, John Ball and Deborah his wife, Charles Gillian and Dulanar his wife, be, and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in August next, then and there to plead or answer to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1829 678 D. MOCK, C. C. C.

Price of advt. \$3.

Beef Accounts!

SUCH of our customers as have not yet paid their last year's score for Beef, will please to do so without delay. We intend to commence Butchering again in about a month, and want all the money that is owing to us, to buy Fat Beves with. It is disagreeable for us to dun our customers, and still more disagreeable to warrant them! but we shall be compelled to adopt the latter alternative unless we are speedily paid our just dues. KRIDER & BAYERS.

Salisbury, June 12, 1829.

N. B. Our days of furnishing Beef will be as heretofore, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—early in the morning.

K. & B.

Fresh Goods, Cheap Goods!

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a large assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES;

containing almost every article usually to be found in Stores;—bought for cash, and selected by himself, with care, in Philadelphia and New York.

The Public are assured they will find a full supply, and as low for cash as any in the place, or otherwise, on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

May, 9, 1829.

Fresh Groceries.

Just received, and for sale, low for cash or prompt payment.

40 bags Coffee
20 barrels Sugar
500 lbs. Leaf do.
500 lbs. Liverpool Salt
8 hhds. Molasses
3 tierces Rice
1 pipe Old T. Wine
1000 lbs. plough Moulds

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

JOHN MURPHY.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829.

BARTER.

WISKEY, Wax,
Tallow, Hides,
Shoe thread, Fat Cattle,
Corn, Oats,
Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash,

Will be taken in exchange for

Sugar, Coffee,
Shot, Powder,
Lead, Iron,
Molasses, Nails,
Soap, Paper,
Tea, Indigo, or cash.

Liberty Bell, S. C.) J. GARLICK.

June 1st, 1829.

20,000 Acres of LAND

FOR SALE.

LIVING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North-Carolina. This tract was the State, in the year 795, consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829.

71

DOCT. M. DOUGHERTY,
AS removed from his former residence at Beatties Ford, and established himself in the town of Charlotte, N. C.; where he proposes to continue the practice of his profession.
June 6, 1829. 3173

MONEY WANTED.
ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.
March 30th, 1829. 601f

Valuable Real Estate.
THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable plantation, with four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Ford road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain—it is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Senr.
May 23d, 1829. 68

Newland's Stage Line,
IS still in operation, from Lincoln, N. C. to Bean's Station, Tennessee; which is the shortest route from Raleigh to Knoxville, as will fully appear on examination of the following distances, viz:
From Raleigh to Salisbury, 120 miles.
From thence to Morganton, 80
From thence to Asheville, 60
From thence to Warm Springs, 33
From thence to Newport, 25
In all, to Newport, where this line intersects the other, 318
Travellers from the south of Raleigh, and in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, will find it much the preferable and shortest route for them to travel to Knoxville, or that section of country. That part of this line from Asheville to Warm Springs, passes over a new and elegant Turnpike Road, running the whole distance on the bluff of the river, affording to the traveller the most romantic, picturesque and pleasing view imaginable.
The stage lines from Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. intersect this line at Lincoln; the line from Augusta, Geo. intersects it at Asheville; and the line from Lexington, Kentucky, intersects it at Newport. Thus it will be seen that facilities are afforded for travellers to reach any section of the United States; and the subscriber hopes such manifest advantages, will secure his line the support of a discriminating public. SAMUEL NEWLAND.
Morganton, N. C. March 25, 1829. 3m75

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c. as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches, plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.
All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.
Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence. R. WYNNE.

ROWAN County, May Sessions, 1829: Thos. Gibbs and Martin Saner vs. John Saner; Original attachment: Samuel Silliman summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; on motion of the plaintiffs, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against said defendant. 6177 JNO. GILES, CLK.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: BERRY Steward vs. Harriett Steward; petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yackin and Catawba Journal successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3483 SAML. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: BERRY Bigham vs. Mary Bigham; petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m73 SAM. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

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POETRY.

"I, too, have drunk the rapturous stream
Which flows through fancy's airy bowers;
I have drunk the rapturous stream
Of rhyme, and felt its magic power."

"To every thing there is a season, and a time
for every purpose under heaven." Ec. iii. Chap.

There is a time for every thing;
A time to dance, a time to sing,
A time to gather stones, and yes,
A time to cast those stones away.
A time to laugh, a time to weep,
A time to lose, a time to keep,
A time to plant, and also granted,
A time to pluck that which is planted.
A time to kill, and to be born,
A time to die, a time to mourn,
A time of war, a time of peace,
A time to speak, a time to cease.
A time to love, a time to hate,
A time to prove ourselves ingrate,
A time to break down and build up,
A time to sow, a time to crop.

Thus we find to man is given
For every purpose under heaven;
But all the time in passing day,
That's seldom found the time to pray.

We dance, we sing, we laugh, we drink,
But poor frail mortals! little think
That time will one day prove to be,
Not time, but vast eternity.

Why then neglect the time to pray,
For fleeting pleasures of a day?
Remember that thou art but dust;
Why pass thy time in sinful lust?

Life is the time to serve the Lord,
The time to insure the great reward;
Embrace the time thy soul to save,
There's no repentance in the grave.

When death cuts short the thread of life,
And calls us from this world of strife,
Unto celestial bliss we'll go,
Or sink in endless night and woe.

PARTING AND MEETING.

How sad is friendship's parting hour,
When anxious throbs the bosom swell!
How fondly memory lingers o'er
The vanished forms we love so well!
Alas! what anguish rends the heart,
In that sad hour when friends must part!

Yet young-eyed Hope shall turn the view,
A cheerful scene of bliss to paint,
When starting tears the eyes bedew,
And all expressions shall be faint;
To make the hour with which we greet—
That rapturous hour when friends do meet.

BREVIS EST VITA.

"Life, like the rapid weaver's shuttle, flies,
Or like a tender flower, fades and dies,
Or like a race, it ends without delay,
Or like a vapour vanishes away,
Or like a candle, at each moment wastes,
Or like a Post it gallops very fast,
Or like the shadow of a cloud, 'tis past—
Our Castles are but weak, and strong the foe,
Our time's but short, our death is certain too;
But, as his coming is a secret still,
Let us be ready, come whenever he will.

EPITAPH.

Stranger, if e'er a child of thine,
Is held by memory dear,
Let but this simple single line
Press thee to drop a tear.
If poverty has been thy lot,
And death perchance is near;
Oh! shed upon this hallowed spot,
One single pitying tear.
The tear that's shed o'er virtue's grave,
Like bread cast on the sea,
Repaid with interest you shall have,
In tears shed over thee.

PETARCH, JR.

MISCELLANY.

[FROM THE N. H. OBSERVER.]

"Tuck in your ruffle, Thomas, we have a few nails to make," said a blacksmith to his son, as he came from school at 12 o'clock. Thomas tucked in his ruffle, and took off his coat, and was a blacksmith till he had earned his dinner, and then ate it with a good relish. "Pull out your ruffle, Thomas, it is school time now," said the father. This is the picture of one day; but it would answer just as well for a good many others. Thomas expected it; and felt as happy at the anvil with his ruffle tucked in, as his mates at their play.

It would be no bad notion, "in these hard times," for many a young man to tuck in his ruffle, and swing an axe, or hold a plough, or make a nail,—for many a young man, whose expectation of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed to earn a living in some calling which the world honors less, but pays better,—some humble occupation, which, while it holds out no delusive hope of immense wealth by a single speculation, assures him of competent food and raiment.

We would here recommend Agriculture, in a special manner. Not such farming as consists, in, first running in debt for lands and mortgaging them back for payment, then borrowing money to put up fine buildings, and then hiring men to carry on the farm. No! This is not the way. But lay your own shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffle, and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate.

OLD EXPERIENCE.

Poison.....A man lately died, in England, from the effect of arsenic, which he had swallowed to kill toads in his stomach!!

Eyes.—Yesterday afternoon, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, Dr. Scudder furnished Mr. Graham, who is well known in this city as the Blind Poet, with a pair of artificial Eyes. Mr. G. has been entirely blind for many years. The operation of setting was performed in a few moments. Mr. Graham says he experiences no inconvenience or pain. They appear perfectly natural, and move in the same manner as human eyes, and to the observer cannot be distinguished from them. This is the second attempt Dr. S. has made of putting in a pair. He states, however, that he has put in five hundred and sixty single eyes, some of which have been worn six years, and all with perfect ease and comfort.

The Newspaper.—One cent a day carefully saved from the poorest of our laboring classes of citizens would be more than sufficient to pay the whole expense of a good weekly newspaper. Such a measure would ensure for his children a treasure of knowledge which could never be spent by them, however prodigal; and fit them, however poor in public wealth, to become the most useful of all the members of our republican family.

We have lately seen notices of several new papers; some of which may be necessary—others appear at least to be supernumerary. If this business is not already overdone, it is in a fair way for it—as they say we overdo every thing in this country. This is the opinion, probably, of all the present Editors; and the new ones will most assuredly come into the same opinion. We may, indeed, ask whether it would not be well to give better support to the papers already in circulation, before we start new ones; unless it be in some gap that we have not noticed? Columbia Register.

THE WARRIOR.

He comes from the wars, from the red field of fight,
He comes through the storm and darkness of night,
For rest and for refuge now fain to implore,
The warrior bends low at the cottager's door.
Pale, pale is his cheek, and there's wounds on his brow;
His locks o'er his shoulders distractedly flow,
And the fire of his heart shoots by fits from his eye.
Like a languishing lamp that just flashes to die.
Sunk in silence and sleep in the cottager's bed,
Oblivion shall visit the war weary head:
Perchance he may dream, but the vision shall tell
Of his lady-love's bower and her latest farewell.
Of his thoughts on the pinions of fancy shall roam,
And in slumber revisit his love and his home,
Where the eyes of affection with tenderness gleam:
Ah! who would awake from so blissful a dream.

EPITAPH.

Here lies John Dodge, who dodged all good,
But never dodged an evil;
And after dodging all he could,
He could not dodge the D***.

"Reform.".....The Mansfield Ohio Gazette, states that the young gentlemen in the neighbourhood where the young ladies have resolved not to receive the addresses of any young gentleman who is in the habit of using spirituous liquors, have resolved that they will not seriously pay their addresses to any young lady who wears corsets! It is said to be doubtful which destroys most lives, liquor or corsets.

Honey Combs.—Wax may be extracted from bee combs, in the following economical manner: Have on the fire an open vessel of boiling water, and have standing by the fire an open vessel of cold water; put the comb, close tied in a canvass bag, into the boiling water, and repeatedly squeeze it down with a stick, or large wooden spoon; the wax will come through the bag and swim on the surface of the water; skim it off, and put it in the vessel of cold water; by repeatedly squeezing the bag, and skimming, every particle of wax will be obtained: when congealed on the cold water, it may be taken off, again melted, and cast into moulds of any convenient shape for sale.

Preservation of Eggs......It has long been known that eggs may be kept perfectly well for nine or ten months in lime-water. A still more effectual way of preserving them has been tried; it is that of depositing them in a weak solution of hydrochlorate of chalk (thirty grains of salt to a pound of the liquid always above the eggs, and to stand in a cool situation. So treated, they have been kept for a whole year, preserving all their freshness. It has been suggested that the sulphate of iron would have the same effect.

Economy in Horse Food.—The custom of feeding horses with coarse bread is common in France, and was introduced during the revolutionary wars, as more wholesome, more economical and more portable than oats. The "Furet de Londres" furnishes the following proportions of ingredients for making such bread, as adopted by a Silesian experimental farmer: Five gallons of oat flour, ditto of rye flour, yeast, and one gallon and a half of potatoes, reduced to a pap. With the bread made from this quantity of materials he fed seven horses a-day, at the rate of twelve pounds of bread cut into pieces to each horse, and mixed with a little straw, chaffed and moistened.

War Horses.—General Washington had two favorite horses: one large elegant parade horse of a chestnut colour, high spirited and a gallant carriage; this horse had belonged to the British army; the other was small, and of a colour sorrel.

This he used to ride in time of action; so that when ever the General mounted him the word ran through the ranks, "we have business on hand." At the battle of Germantown, Gen. Wayne rode his gallant roan, and in charging the enemy, his horse received a wound in the head, and fell and was supposed dead. Two days after the roan returned to the American camp, not materially injured, and was again fit for service.

Almonds.....A person has just called and communicated the following facts. We give them in the words of the communicator. "There is now growing in the Garden of Mr. M. n, in Third street below Shippen, (Philadelphia,) a paper shelled Almond Tree. The Almond was planted in December 1824, and the tree is now about sixteen feet high, in a healthy and thriving condition. It has never yet blossomed, nor do we know how old it ought to be before it should bear fruit. The experiment seems satisfactory, however, as to the fact that this tree, bearing the best kind of almonds, will bear our winters, and grow sturdily and handsomely.
"In the same garden are two prosperous Vines, which have sprung up from two raisins planted."
Philadelphia Democratic Press.

Good Taste.—The American Castor Oil is now manufactured as transparent as water, and with the flavour of walnuts. A Baltimore paper mentions a bon vivant who relished it on his bread. De gustibus non est disputandum.

A new and very elegant mode of decorating the walls of rooms, instead of papering them, has been adopted in Paris. It consists of glass stained by a peculiar process, with landscapes of historical subjects. It is the invention of a retired officer; and in that country, where novelty is so much encouraged and glass is so cheap, the inventor is likely to be well remunerated.

SALUTING THE BRIDE.

If we may believe Dr. Taylor, "the present ceremony, (now in fashion all over Europe,) of saluting the bride is to be derived from the practice of the ancient Romans, among whom the husband and his relations used to salute the wife, in order to perceive whether she had been guilty of drinking wine, which they made equally criminal with adultery.

Remedy against Flies.....Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer a great kindness on their animals, in preventing the usual annoyance of flies, by simply oiling the parts most exposed. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot, over which an oiled sponge has been pressed. Probably, either fish or flaxseed oil would answer; but what I have known used with success was the tanner's oil. Every man who is compassionate to his beast, ought to know this remedy, and every Livery stable, and Country Inn, ought to have a supply at hand for the use of travellers.

Dog Power.—A cabinet maker in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, states, that he has applied dogs to the turning of a lathe—that two of them move at a moderate trot, like a brace of squirrels, put the whole machinery in motion, and turn the latter with sufficient velocity from morning till night with very little intermission.

A Fine Mill-Yard.....Massachusetts once owned almost all the western part of New York—the whole region west of Seneca lake, excepting a tract of a mile in width along Niagara river. In 1787 Massachusetts sold these lands, six millions of acres, to Oliver Phelps, of Granville, Mass., and Nathaniel Gorham. In 1783, Mr. Phelps penetrated the wilderness to Canandaigua, and purchased of the Indians (among whom was the famous chief Red Jacket, who is still alive,) all that part of the tract which lies east of Genesee river, about two millions of acres, and a space 12 miles by 24 on the west side of the river was obtained in the following manner: Mr. Phelps proposed the erection of mills on the west side at the falls, (where Rochester now is,) and told the Indians that he wished for a competent space around them for a mill-yard. The Indians finally assented to his request, and gave him a tract about 24 miles long and 12 wide for a mill yard. When the Indians came to see the first mill that was erected, and found out what a small thing it was, and how much land was requisite for a mill-yard, they uttered their expression of surprise, *quoah!* and added, *kauskonchicos!* (signifying waterfall,) a name by which they ever after called Mr. Phelps. This mill-yard includes the present townships of Gates, Greece, Caledonia, Wheatland, Chili, Riga, Ogden and Parma, and the flourishing village of Rochester. Hampshire Gazette.

Sleep.—The capacity for sleeping, like the capacity for eating and drinking, is to be increased by indulgence. Much depends upon habit. Some people can sleep when they will, and can wake when they wish; and are as much refreshed with a short nap as a long one. Sea-faring people have this property from education. One gentleman, who entertained a notion that a second nap was injurious, invariably got up as soon as he awoke, no matter how early the hour—winter or summer.

A, B, C.

Consider how simple and unmeaning in themselves are letters of the alphabet, mere artificial signs; but behold them in all their varied combinations. They speak all languages, they communicate all ideas, they give utterance to all sentiments and feelings, they are heard in the lisping of children, the shouts of youth, the tones of manhood, and accents of old age. They embody the boundings of the imagination, they flow in the strains of poetry, and peal in the thunders of eloquence; they dive into the sea, roam the earth, scale the heavens, and give us a nomenclature for the finny tribes, the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, the sun, the moon, and the stars, and all the phenomena of nature. They are the depositaries of the laws, the learning, the religion of mankind; they have written the biography of our God incarnate, and the history of the human race; are the girdle of the intellectual universe, and, as each new constellation appears above the horizon, they plant its glories on high, robbing death of its victim, and the grave of its oblivion.

"The nearer the bone the sweeter the meat."

It is said that in some parts of New Hampshire, it is so rocky, the owners of sheep are obliged to grind the noses of these interesting animals to enable them to get at the straggling spears of grass which now and then peep up between the crevices! A gentleman of our acquaintance, stopping at a tavern in that hard hearted State, inquired of the landlord how he contrived to sow his grain on such a *terra firma* as that with which he was surrounded? The man coolly answered, "Sir, we find no difficulty here on that score: we go round among the everlasting rocks, and wherever an aperture presents, we shoot in the seeds with our muskets. A good marksman, Sir, will in this way frequently sow half a bushel of grain before breakfast."

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

DUMB CONFESSION.

I caught the answer as it hung
On Emma's parting lip—
And truth and friendship on her tongue,
Were link'd in fellowship.
She spoke—but in the language of
Her soft expressive eye:—
She breath'd—but in the anguish of
The long-imprisoned sigh.
She spoke—not in the language of
Sophisticated art—
Yet in one